

249281

JPRS-CPS-84-048

19 July 1984

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

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Distribution Unlimited

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 2

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19 July 1984

CHINA REPORT  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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SOVIET UNION

USSR TO SUPPLY CEMA OIL AT FLOATING RATE

OW190403 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1508 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jun (XINHUA)--The USSR will charge for the oil it sells to CEMA members according to the floating rates on the international market.

This was declared by Gostev, first deputy chief of the Economic Department of the CPSU Central Committee, when answering a question at a press conference today. Gostev said that, since the 1970's, the USSR has been assessing the prices of oil it supplies to the eastern European members of the CEMA according to the average price of oil over the preceding 5 years on the international market. In future, he added, the USSR would assess its oil prices more often, according to the floating rates on the international market. Correspondents stationed in Moscow maintain that this means "an eventual price hike for Soviet oil," and that "the pricing system will affect the export of Soviet oil to the USSR's CEMA partners, but not that to the West." A REUTER correspondent said: "The USSR currently supplies approximately 90 million tons of oil to its allies annually, but over the past 2 years it has been increasing its oil export to the West, in order to increase its revenue in dollars."

At the press conference, Gostev briefed the audience on the "statement about the main directions of further developing and deepening economic, scientific and technical cooperation among the CEMA members," adopted by the CEMA Council. He said the CEMA Council may convene once every 5 years, so that members can better coordinate their 5-year plans.

During today's press conference, Zamyatin, chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, issued a declaration on the "maintenance of peace and international economic cooperation" adopted by the CEMA Council. According to REUTER, when a reporter asked whether there would be any possibility of a U.S.-Soviet summit conference this year, Zamyatin replied that many preparations have to be made before the time is ripe for a meeting. He said he believed that the chance for such a meeting is still remote.

CSO: 4005/709

## SOVIET UNION

### CHERNENKO, MITTERRAND HOLD TALKS IN MOSCOW

#### Discuss Important International Issues

OW212000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1929 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jun (XINHUA)--French President Francois Mitterrand and Soviet leader Konstantin U. Chernenko held talks here today on important international questions but had a divergence of views on the cause of the deterioration of the world situation, according to a RASS report.

Expounding the Soviet stand, Chernenko said that the international situation should return to the orbit of detente which demands that the United States give up its policy of all-round confrontation and its attempt to gain military superiority, adding that the Soviet Union will not yield to pressure. He maintained that the U.S. and other member states of NATO should be held responsible for the increasing war menace in Europe after the breakdown of the Geneva talks on intermediate range nuclear missiles. He stated that the Soviet Union stands for an agreement on this matter but has failed to see the U.S. desire for it.

Stressing the necessity of making every possible effort to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear war, Mitterrand reiterated France's explicit position on nuclear weapons. TASS reported that the Soviet Union and the NATO countries had different views towards these questions.

Both sides expressed anxieties over the protracted war between Iran and Iraq and the aggravation of tension in the gulf region. They also had a certain extent of similar views on some problems including the tension in Central America and the Caribbean region.

The talks will continue.

#### Differ on Major Issues

OW222002 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jun (XINHUA)--The Soviet and French presidents have in their Kremlin banquet speeches voiced their sharp differences on the issues of Euro-missiles, Afghanistan, Kampuchea and human rights.

The banquet was given last night by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet in honor of visiting French President Francois Mitterrand.

In his speech carried by PRAVDA today, Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko admitted that the Soviet Union and France "have differences on a series of major international issues," though there are factors which can bring the two countries closer.

He said the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in some west European countries have lowered the level of security. He hinted that although France did not deploy U.S. missiles on its territory, it should still bear partial responsibility for this situation because it has been "actively supporting the missiles deployment plan."

Only when the United States and other NATO countries have demonstrated through concrete steps that they are willing to make the negotiations possible, he declared, will the Soviet Union cancel its counter-measures taken against U.S. missiles deployment in western Europe.

On human rights, Chernenko indicated that his country will not tolerate any interference in its internal affairs.

However, Mitterrand emphasized in his speech distributed by the French side that France is determined to safeguard its independence and that it is vitally important for France to independently make decision on defense matters.

He said France's nuclear force is not directed at anyone, but a means to contain aggression.

He added that France has never and will never allow the Soviet Union and the United States to discuss France's nuclear armament or include it in any bloc's arsenals in their Geneva negotiations on the European medium-range nuclear armament or on any other occasions.

He pointed out that the deployment of Pershing-II and cruise missiles has to do with the presence of the Soviet SS-20 missiles in Europe.

"As long as there exists threat, the security of my country is the only non-negotiable question," Mitterrand emphasized.

Mitterrand also told his host that on the issues of Afghanistan and Kampuchea, France and the Soviet Union had different views, but they should find solutions to guarantee the neutrality of the two countries.

CSO: 4000/392



SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

SOVIET BASKETBALL TEAM ARRIVES--The Soviet women's basketball team has arrived in Beijing to take part in friendly competition with Chinese teams. The Soviet team will play two games with the Chinese national women's basketball team. They will also play with the "1 August" women's basketball team and the Shanghai team. [Text] [OW231852 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 23 Jun 84]

CSO: 4005/709

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

KPNLF SPOKESMAN ON KAMPUCHEAN COALITION DATE

OW221221 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Bangkok, 22 Jun (XINHUA)--The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has grown stronger and its three participating parties have become more united since the formation of the coalition government two years ago, said Abdul Gaffar, the spokesman of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Mr Son Sann, here today.

He made these remarks on the occasion of the second anniversary of the founding of the coalition government today.

In a telephone interview with XINHUA, Gaffar stressed that the coalition government has been growing in strength because of the determination of the three participating parties and the Kampuchean people to oppose occupation, colonization and Vietnamization by Vietnamese aggressors.

He said: "We (the three forces) have made such progress in every field. We have held many important meetings and mapped out many action programs in the past two years. The armed forces of the coalition have won many victories over Vietnamese aggressor troops. On the diplomatic front, we have dealt serious blows on the Vietnamese in the United Nations. We are looking forward to the future with optimism."

He said: "The three forces of the coalition government are getting more and more united in their struggle to liberate Kampuchea from Vietnam. Their unity cannot be broken."

Gaffar described the publicized Vietnamese plan to withdraw 10,000 troops from Kampuchea as a trick to deceive international public opinion and to hide their ambition to colonize Kampuchea. "It is no troop withdrawal at all. The Vietnamese are pulling out old troops and bringing in fresh army. So, it is simply a rotation of troops," he stated.

CSO: 4000/394

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

DK RADIO HAILS KAMPUCHEAN COALITION ANNIVERSARY

OW221205 Beijing XINHUA in English 1145 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jun (XINHUA)--The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is becoming steadier and stronger day by day, Radio Democratic Kampuchea said in an editorial today marking the 2nd anniversary of its formation.

The editorial stressed that the coalition government will surely be able to fulfill the common goal of driving the Vietnamese invaders out of the Kampuchean territory.

The Vietnamese, the editorial said, has tried in the past two years various schemes and tricks to slander and split the coalition government in order to eliminate it. The coalition government, however, has become more and more united through two years' struggle against Vietnamese invaders in the battlefield and on the world arena, the editorial added.

The three parties in the coalition government have all come to realize that they must continue to fight in unity to realize the common goal of liberating their beloved motherland, the editorial said.

The three parties of the coalition government, the editorial noted, shared the view that Vietnam wants to hang on in Kampuchea through it finds itself in a deeper and deeper predicament. It will try to carry out more insidious and cunning schemes to split the coalition government, the editorial pointed out.

"Therefore," the editorial concluded, "the three parties of the coalition government must be further united to smash Vietnam's dirty tricks."

CSO: 4000/394

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SRV ACCUSED OF MEDDLING IN THAI-LAO DISPUTES

OW221854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Bangkok, 22 Jun (XINHUA)--A high official from the Thai National Security Council (NSC) today sharply criticised Vietnam for interfering in border disputes between Thailand and Laos.

Prasong Sunsiri, secretary-general of the NSC, made this charge here at a press conference sponsored by the NSC and the Foreign Ministry concerning the disputes on the sovereignty over three villages in the border areas between Thailand and Laos.

Prasong said that Vietnam has tried hard to meddle in the Thai-Lao border issue with three objectives: Firstly, it wants to make use of this opportunity to sabotage the friendly relations between Thailand and Laos.

Secondly, he continued, Vietnam attempts to divert the Lao people's attention in their struggle against the Vietnamese control. Dissatisfied with the Vietnamese domination, he said the Lao people are fighting the Vietnamese by various means.

Thirdly, he added, Vietnam has done everything possible to force the Lao side to play up its border disputes with Thailand so as to draw world's attention away from the Kampuchean issue created by the Vietnamese.

He said that about 60,000 Vietnamese are now in Laos engaged in activities in the political, military and economic fields. Undoubtedly, the purpose of the Vietnamese is to further control Kampuchea and Laos to realize the so-called "Indo-China Federation."

Suthi Prasatwinitchai, a high-ranking official of the Thai Foreign Ministry, told the press conference that Thailand is ready to negotiate with Laos at any time to settle their border disputes.

CSO: 4000/394

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

MORE TROOPS TO KAMPUCHEA--Beijing, 25 Jun (XINHUA)--Vietnam is again moving large numbers of troops to Kampuchea, announced Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. The radio said, from 26 May to 21 June, the Vietnamese authorities moved 120 trucks and about 3,000 troops including the 369th Division to Kampuchea. The Vietnamese reinforcements were first transported from Vietnam to Pursat of Kampuchea's Pursat Province and then to Battambang Province. Of the 3,000 troops, 1,000 were stationed at Anlong Vil of Battambang's Sangke and the rest at Phnom Sampeou. The radio said, this move laid bear Vietnam's propaganda of "partial withdrawal of troops" from Battambang and Siem Reap. [Text] [OW251001 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 25 Jun 84]

THAIS RELEASE CATFISH INTO MEKONG--Bangkok, 23 Jun (XINHUA)--Thailand will release about 20,000 giant catfish fries into the Mekong River bordering Laos, local press reported today quoting Director of the Fresh Water Fish Department of Thailand Saneh Phoprasit [name as received]. He said yesterday that the agriculture ministers of Thailand and Laos will preside over the fish-releasing ceremony on 13 July on the occasion of the Buddhist birthday. The move came after the breakout of a border dispute between Thailand and Laos. It is viewed here as an effort by Thailand to improve its relations with Laos which became strained in recent days. It is also the first joint fishery operation between the two neighboring countries. Catfish is the largest fresh water fish in the world. The Thai Water Fish Department has succeeded in artificial insemination operations on the fish. At present, more than 100,000 fries have been bred and they are now about 50 days old and three to five inches long. After putting 20,000 catfish fries in the Mekong River, the director said, another batch will be donated to Laos for release. [Text] [OW231054 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 23 Jun 84]

CSO: 4000/394

BRIEFS

SOVIET MORALE IN AFGHANISTAN--Islamabad, 20 Jun (XINHUA)--A Soviet soldier who was taken prisoner by Afghan mujahideen said that the Soviet occupation forces in Afghanistan are reluctant to stay in the battlefield and their morale is so low, according to the latest issue of the fortnightly AFGHAN REALITIES. Sadiq Sadiqovitch Mominov, [spelling of name as received] a 19-year-old former student who was conscripted in 1983 and sent to fight in Afghanistan on 5 May this year, said that he was deceived by the Soviet authorities. "On departure from the Soviet Union," he recalled, "we were told that the United States of America and her allies have committed aggression against Afghanistan and that we are fighting to help the people of Afghanistan." However, he said, "during my short stay in Afghanistan I have neither seen nor heard of the presence of any foreign troops except the Soviet soldiers." The low morale within the Soviet occupation forces has led to heavy drug use among the ranks, he said. Mominov was captured by the Afghan mujahideen on 11 May. He expressed the hope that he will be sent to Switzerland with the help of the International Red Cross. [Text] [OW201800 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 20 Jun 84]

PAKISTAN PROTESTS AFGHAN AIRSPACE VIOLATION--Islamabad, 17 Jun (XINHUA)--Two Afghan military aircraft yesterday dropped seven bombs inside Pakistan territory near a frontier post north of Landikotal in Khyber area, northwest frontier province, killing six children and wounding a woman. An official press release issued here today said that the Afghan aircraft violated Pakistan's airspace at 06:05 hours on 16 Jun and dropped seven bombs, of which four exploded about 300 yards inside Pakistan. The Afghan charge d'affaires in Islamabad, the press release said, was summoned to the foreign office today to receive a protest note from Pakistan. The note warned that the Afghan authorities must desist from these violations or they will be responsible for any consequences. This was the 28th violation of Pakistan's airspace this year by the Afghan armed forces. Pakistan permanent representative to the United Nations has been instructed to bring the details of the latest violation to the attention of the UN secretary general, the release said. [Text] [OW171716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 17 Jun 84]

AFGHAN RESISTANCE FRUSTRATES TROOPS--Islamabad, 19 Jun (XINHUA)--The spring offensive by the Soviet occupation forces against the Afghan mujahideen in the strategic Panjshir Valley has completely failed to achieve its objective, the Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) said today quoting western

diplomatic sources here. With heavy losses in men and materials, the Soviet-Karmal forces did not succeed in occupying the valley and wiping out the Afghan resistance there, APP said. According to the report, the Soviets had committed some 20,000 troops armed with tanks at the offensive, supported by saturation aerial bombing. The sources said that in anticipation of the offensive, the mujahideen in the valley, 80km north of Kabul, had withdrawn deep inside while the Soviet-Karmal troops advanced into the narrow valley where they met the mines laid by the mujahideen and were attacked from three sides. The sources said that by employing a correct strategy the mujahideen had achieved tremendous success over the Soviet-Karmal forces, which could move no further and had started withdrawing later. There were reportedly no heavy casualties on the part of the mujahideen. Women and children had already been moved away from the fighting area. [Text] [OW191919 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 19 Jun 84]

CSO: 4000/391

## WESTERN EUROPE

### RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS ZHAO'S VISIT TO ITALY

HK201002 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 84 p 6

["Newsletter from Rome" by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Jiang Jianguo [3068 1696 0948] and Ma Weimin [7456 3634 3046]: "Carry Forward the Exploratory Spirit of Marco Polo"]

[Text] It is said that it would have taken scores of days for a Roman envoy to travel to Beijing to take office over a century ago; today it takes only 19 hours for a direct flight from Beijing to Rome. The modernization of transportation means has greatly shortened the distance between the east and west ends of the European and Asian continents. The will to safeguard world peace and to develop bilateral relations has closely linked the Chinese and Italian peoples.

At about 14:00 on 13 June, Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived in Rome in southern Europe from Oslo in northern Europe. Stepping down from the end of the ramp, he stretched out his hand toward the Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, who came to meet him, and said: "Italy is the fountainhead of the Renaissance and a developed country in Western Europe. It is not by chance that Italy is the last stop of my visit to Europe. This is the last, but the major, item on my schedule." Prime Minister Craxi smiled happily and said in a string: "Thank you! Thank you!"

Premier Zhao left the airport and went straight to take part in the ceremonial funeral of Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party. According to the original schedule, Premier Zhao was to meet Comrade Berlinguer the afternoon of his second day in Rome. However, Comrade Berlinguer most unfortunately passed away from an illness on 11 June, so the two leaders have forever lost the chance for cordial talks. Premier Zhao arrived in Rome two hours ahead of schedule to show his deep mourning for the outstanding Italian Communist Party leader and intimate friend of the CPC and the Chinese people.

For a whole day Premier Zhao and his party were bathed in the warm welcome of the hospitable Italian leaders and the overflowing enthusiasm of the Italian people.



President Sandro Pertini, an old friend of the Chinese people and a staunch fighter against fascism, who enjoys high prestige and commands universal respect, held a luncheon in honor of Premier Zhao on 14 June. When old friends meet, they are very cordial to each other. The two embraced upon the arrival of Premier Zhao. Four years ago the president made visits to China despite his advanced age. Premier Zhao and President Pertini happily recalled those beautiful past events. President Pertini said that he had been to many countries in the world, but his journey to China had been "unforgettable." President Pertini time and gain asked Premier Zhao to bring his personal "cordial and fraternal" regards to Chairman Deng Xiaoping, and in particular, his regards to the Chinese people. He said: "I deeply cherish the Chinese people." "The Chinese people love peace, and the Chinese leaders love peace. The Great Wall has served as the best testimony. The Chinese people built the Great Wall to resist the invasion of foreign nations." On behalf of Chairman Deng Xiaoping and President Li Xiannian, Premier Zhao invited President Pertini to revisit China when he found it convenient to do so. President Pertini said: "I am most willing to go, even if it is not on a state visit; I am willing to go all the same." Premier Zhao said: "Please do so, in whatever status, at any time, so long as you find it convenient." When the party came to a close, the 88-year-old President Pertini saw Premier Zhao to the elevator with steady steps, saying: "I want to hug you."

On 13 Jun, Premier Zhao and Prime Minister Craxi held a talk. According to the person in charge of the press accompanying Premier Zhao, the premier and the prime minister had planned for a half-hour talk alone, which later extended to an hour and a half. An interview with the Italian minister of national defense was added to Premier Zhao's schedule for the day, apart from the separate meetings with the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Andreotti and Italian Minister of Foreign Trade Nicola Capria. This has fully proven the good political relations and the ever closer economic relations between China and Italy. The results of the talks have demonstrated that the two parties have attained identical or similar views on certain important international issues, and have made in depth probes on issues of promoting bilateral economic and technological cooperation. Premier Zhao has said that China attaches importance to developing economic relations with Italy and other West European countries, in the hope that Italy and other West European countries will increase their proportions in China's foreign economic relations. Prime Minister Craxi has said that Italy is interested in developing economic and technological cooperation with China, and it has the conditions to transfer its technology.

On 13 June, at the banquet given in his honor by Prime Minister Craxi, Premier Zhao spoke on the economic cooperation between China and Italy, saying: "Our two countries should bring forward the 'exploration' spirit of Marco Polo, overcome some difficulties that are unavoidable in advance, probe new ways, open new channels, and create a new situation." People here believe that the current visit of Premier Zhao will instill new vitality into the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Italy.

## WESTERN EUROPE

### RENMIN RIBAO ON GENERAL TREND OF EEC UNITY

HK291415 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 84 p 7

["World Affairs" column by Lin Sheng [2651 3932]: "The General Trend of Unity"]

[Text] Compromise was reached on the question of Britain's budget contribution at the European Economic Community summit held in Fontainebleau. In this way, the two major difficult problems--reform of the agricultural policy and Britain's budget contribution--which the EEC has been endlessly quibbling over for many years have been solved to a certain extent one after the other. This is conducive to revitalizing Europe and strengthening the EEC in future.

In the past few years, there were numerous disputes in the EEC over the two difficult problems mentioned above, causing the failure of the two previous summits. Since the problems were not solved, it was difficult to make progress in other aspects. Therefore the EEC was at a standstill. For some time, many pessimists bewailed that the EEC was on the verge of death.

Nevertheless, it was precisely at this time that more and more West European public figures clearly understood that it would be most foolish for the EEC to be endlessly entangled in internal disputes because this would prevent them from going forward and weaken their role in international affairs. This understanding has become more and more popular and has given impetus to resolving internal contradictions and strengthening the unity of the EEC.

Facts have proved that although various differences exist in the EEC, the vitality of unity and solidarity of Western Europe is far greater than what some pessimists think. This is simply because unity of Western Europe has become the inevitable historical trend today.

Looking back into the past, West European countries were weakened after World War II and they were able to play an important role in world affairs only when they were united. Today, the EEC has a population of 270 million people and both its GNP and foreign trade volume exceed those of the United States. It is also playing an increasingly more important role in world affairs. However, it is faced with new challenges which it cannot cope with without unity. The two superpowers are engaged in acute contention throughout the world and Western Europe is lagging behind in the new technological revolution. Under such circumstances, if the EEC unites, it will become prosperous and if not, it will decline. The Fontainebleau summit has precisely shown that West European statesmen have taken into consideration this situation as a whole.

## EASTERN EUROPE

### SFRY PAPER COMMENTS ON SUPERPOWERS' RIVALRY

OW051900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jul (XINHUA)--Yugoslav newspaper POLITIKA in a commentary today pointed out that superpowers' powerful military influence in the Mediterranean directly or indirectly affected the situation in this region, the situation in the eastern crisis area of the region in particular.

Therefore, the paper added, the progressive forces and movements in the Mediterranean countries have shown strong desire for reducing superpowers' military strength and eliminating their influence in this region, so as to greatly relax the tense situation and strengthen security there.

The paper said that the superpowers' global strategy, the Mediterranean is a region where big powers contend with each other conspicuously for supremacy. It is in this region that the two superpowers possess the most powerful military strength. Since the Soviet fleet entered the region in 1967, the U.S. and Soviet fleets have matched each other in strength, and the two countries have rivaled each other for exerting influence there.

Neither Washington nor Moscow has spared efforts to exert its own influence on the affairs of the coastal countries, in an attempt to make the situation develop in the direction desired by it, the paper noted.

Yugoslavia, the paper stressed, has paid special attention to reducing military confrontation in the Mediterranean, because any serious crisis in this region has the danger of being expanded to southern Europe, thus directly threatening the security of Yugoslavia.

CSO: 4000/393

## EASTERN EUROPE

### BRIEFS

END TO ARMS RACE URGED--Warsaw, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--Poland and Yugoslavia have expressed the hope that the two nuclear powers would end their arms race and reopen negotiations. This was stated by Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski and President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc at a banquet given in Planinc's honor here this evening. Since the deployment of U.S. missiles in western Europe, Jaruzelski said, the world situation has deteriorated rapidly and East-West relations are in a serious crisis. Only an end to the Soviet-U.S. arms race and peaceful coexistence and cooperation on an equal footing among all sovereign countries could change the situation, he added. Planinc said that Yugoslavia is deeply concerned over the deteriorating international relations. It is high time to return to negotiations from the quest for superiority and to hold concrete talks on pressing problems on the basis of the universal principles of peaceful coexistence, he said. The two leaders also expressed the desire for closer cooperation between the two countries. Planinc arrived here this afternoon for a visit at the invitation of Jaruzelski.

[Text] [OW040354 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 4 Jul 84]

CSO: 4000/393

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

### LI XIANNIAN FETES SENEGAL PRESIDENT IN BEIJING

OW050845 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1458 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jul (XINHUA)--Chinese President Li Xiannian hosted a grand banquet at the Great Hall of the People here tonight to warmly welcome Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, Mrs Diouf and their entourage.

In his speech, President Li praised the Senegalese people for their struggle to shake off colonial rule and their achievements in economic construction since they gained independence.

On the foreign policy of the Senegalese Government, he said: The Senegalese Government has persevered in its foreign policy of nonalignment and friendship with neighboring countries. It has opposed external interference in African affairs, and supported the safeguarding of African unity and the promotion of African cooperation. In international affairs, Senegal has defended justice and proposed the establishment of a new international economic order and South-South cooperation. It has made positive contribution to reinforcing unity among Third World countries and to world peace, winning praise from the international community.

Li Xiannian said: At present the Third World is confronted with a grave threat in two basic matters, the defense of peace and the search for development. The tense rivalry and confrontation between the superpowers have been a serious menace to the peace and stability of the world. The old world economic order has gravely hampered the efforts of the developing countries to achieve economic development and national edification. Under these circumstances, it is of particularly great significance to reinforce solidarity and cooperation among the Third World countries. China is a matter of the Third World. China will always stand by the side of the Third World, and will firmly make joint efforts with the Third World countries to oppose hegemonism, safeguard world peace and establish a just and rational new international economic order.

In his toast, President Diouf expressed his respect for China's achievements in socialist construction. He said: With a feeling of concern and admiration, we African people are watching your superior efforts in realizing the modernization of industry, agriculture, science and technology and national defense in your country.

Diouf said: The purpose of my visit this time is to further consolidate and enhance friendly cooperation between Senegal and China, because this is in the interest of both countries.

He said: China's history is closely linked with the struggle of the peoples of various countries for freedom and against oppression. China regards its membership in the Third World as a honor and maintains an age-old tradition of friendship and solidarity with the Third World. The People's Republic of China has announced without reservation to the world that it will scrupulously abide by its duties in supporting the struggle waged by the peoples of the various countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America for their right to self-determination.

On the issue of international cooperation, Diouf said: At present, world peace and security are the two things badly needed in fostering international cooperation. In fact, it is impossible to carry out sound and effective international cooperation when suspicion and splits have become prominent. It is also impossible to obtain development in a climate of conflict and tension. The north and south can secure their development only in a climate of peace and bilateral understanding. Obviously, the existence of the south and the north makes it indispensable that they mutually support each other, for their continued existence depends on their ever-expanding mutual reliance. But, first of all it is vital that the developing countries organize and consolidate cooperation among themselves in order to establish a more just and rational new international economic order.

Attending the banquet were distinguished Senegalese guests who accompanied President Diouf, President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei, Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei, State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and others.

CSO: 4000/396

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

### BRIEFS

ANC PRESS CONFERENCE--Dakar, 27 Jun (XINHUA)--South Africa's African National Congress (ANC) has the duty to intensify its armed struggle until South Africa achieves freedom, ANC's representative in West Africa Ahmed Qono reiterated at a press conference here today. Qono condemned the so-called South African efforts for peace and security in the region as manoeuvres against ANC's liberation struggle. These maneuvers are doomed to failure, he added. He urged countries of the world to apply sanctions against the racist regime and support ANC's struggle. [Text] [OW281221 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 28 Jun 84]

CSO: 4000/396

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

REN ZHONGYI'S LETTER ON PUBLISHING NEWSPAPERS

HK201025 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 84 p 1

[Report: Ren Zhongyi Writes to Provincial Leaders, Calling for Attention to the Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals and the Gratification of the Masses' Cultural Needs"]

[Text] Ren Zhongyi, the first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee wrote a letter to Yang Yingbin, member of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, Chen Yueping, vice chairman of the Provincial Advisory Committee, and Lin Jiang, director of the Propaganda Department under the provincial CPC Committee, after reading the letter "A Newspaper Stand in the Morning," carried in their newspaper, proposing that it is necessary to grasp well the publishing of newspapers and periodicals, so as to gratify the ever growing cultural needs of the masses. The full text of the letter reads as follows:

Dear Comrades Yingbin, Yueping, and Linjiang:

I have read the report "A Newspaper Stand in the Morning" carried on the front page of the 5 June issue of NANFANG RIBAO. The report describes the spectacular event of peasants, workers, students, men and women, young and old queuing for newspapers in Dali Xu, Nanhai County, and I am most excited and happy about it. As is written by Comrades Zhong Luoran [6988 3157 3544] and Wang Qicong [3759 0796 7500]: "In the past, the masses stood in queues, vying for fish and meat, which was often an expression of the shortage in material wealth, whereas today people are queuing for newspapers, which is a symbol of the prosperity of the people, and a symbol of the richness in spiritual life." I hold that the situation appearing in Dali is the truthful reflection of the masses, in particular those masses who have become rich through invigorating the economy and developing production, who support and show concern for the party's policies, and who are eager to expand their knowledge in culture and science, and to grasp market information. What are the other places where conditions are the same as (or similar to) Dali? It is best to make a serious investigation so as to understand and sum up the situation, and to publicize, promote, support, and popularize it on the part of the leadership.



The spectacular event of the masses vying for newspapers in long queues is certainly inspiring. However, just as it was an expression of the shortage in material wealth for the masses to stand in long queues, vying for fish and meat (actually, it was far from limited to fish and meat), queuing for newspapers today, I think, is also an expression of the publication and distribution of newspapers and periodicals failing to gratify the ever-growing needs of the masses in culture. Therefore, I propose the propaganda department under the provincial CPC Committee attach importance to this new situation and problem, organize and require relevant aspects (such as newspaper and periodical offices, publishing and distribution departments, and so on) to adopt measures, and create conditions, so as to satisfy the evergrowing needs of the masses in their cultural life. To do a good job in their work will have important significance for further doing a good job in the building of the two civilizations, and for stepping up the pace of the four modernizations.

Are the opinions mentioned above proper? They are for your consideration only.

Ren Zhongyi, Evening, 5 June.

CSO: 4005/702

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMITTEE MEETS

HK151515 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] The Hainan District CPC Discipline Inspection Committee held a meeting from 11 to 13 June to convey the spirit of the work conferences of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee, and to discuss how to meet the new situation in structural reforms and opening to the outside world, and how to properly carry out discipline inspection work.

The meeting reviewed the improvement of party style and discipline inspection work in the district. It held that discipline inspection work must be suited to the party's cause of the four modernizations and to the new situation of structural reforms and opening to the outside world. On the one hand, it is necessary to genuinely understand the party's policy on structural reforms and opening to the outside world, further emancipate people's minds, and to eliminate leftist influences so as to implement the party's policies and guiding principles. On the other hand, it is necessary to pay attention to grasping new problems that arise under the new situation, take prompt measures, and reduce passive effects to a minimum. At present it is necessary to rectify such unhealthy practices as seeking personal interests by taking advantage of one's own power, [words indistinct], and serious violation of law and discipline. As for those unhealthy practices such as disregarding the state's economic policies and financial discipline, undermining the state plan, [words indistinct], and practicing fraud, if they are carried out by individual leaders, it is necessary to affix personal responsibility to those leaders; if they are carried out by collective leadership, it is necessary to affix the responsibility to the organizations. Wherever there are unhealthy practices, such as changing agricultural household registrations to nonagricultural household registrations, [words indistinct], and other acts in violation of law and discipline, we must resolutely eliminate them. Those bureaucrats who seriously neglect their duties must be punished accordingly, up to expelling them from the party. As for those who are derelict in their duties, it is necessary to suggest that legal departments investigate and deal with them according to the law. It is necessary to continue the struggle against serious economic crimes, and to resolutely eliminate various unhealthy practice, so as to bring about a basic turn for the better in party style.

CSO: 4005/702

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### LEADER TALKS ABOUT INTELLECTUALS JOINING PARTY

HK181003 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] This morning, at the forum of some units at the provincial level, Huang Daoqi, provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member and Organization Department Director of the provincial CPC Committee, emphatically pointed out: It is necessary to continue to eliminate the influence of leftist ideology and the leftist remnants, to break as quickly as possible the situation of difficulties for intellectuals in joining the party, and to absorb those comrades who conform to the conditions for a party member, are bold in carrying out reform, and vigorously support reform.

In his speech, Huang Daoqi first reviewed the situation in developing party members among intellectuals since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in our province. During the past 5 years we have achieved results in this regard. The whole province has admitted 28,102 people of various professions and technological fields to the party, and this number accounts for 19.2 percent of the total number of party members admitted throughout the province in the same period. However, a fairly large number of places and units have not attached sufficient importance to this work and the difficulties of intellectuals in joining the party have not been resolved. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee some units have not admitted intellectuals to the party.

Comrade Huang Daoqi said: There are of course many reasons for the difficulties of intellectuals in joining the party but, in the final analysis, it is because the influence of leftist ideology has not been eliminated, sufficient importance has not been attached to knowledge, and prejudice against intellectuals has existed. Some places and units have even shown jealousy of talented and able persons.

Huang Daoqi emphatically pointed out: In the light of the requirements for making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and professionally more competent, and for the four socialist modernizations, party organizations at all levels, particularly the organization departments of the party, must understand the importance and urgency of developing party members among intellectuals. This year we must concentrate our forces to do well in developing party members among intellectuals so that we can make a relatively great breakthrough in resolving the difficulties of

intellectuals in joining the party. With the decision on party rectification and the relevant instructions of leading comrades of the central authorities as the guiding principle, all units must, through hard work, absorb into the party as quickly as possible those comrades who have become eligible for party membership. We must pay particular attention to absorbing into the party those people who conform to the conditions for a party member, are bold in conducting reform, and vigorously support reform.

In dealing with the issues of how to understand intellectuals and of attaching importance to grasping the standard of a party member for the new period, Huang Daoqi pointed out that it is essential to pay attention to the following several points:

1. It is necessary to attach importance to distinguishing between the intellectuals' degree of consciousness. We must by no means incorrectly regard those who study hard for the sake of the four modernizations as those who disregard politics and who are only expert but are not Red. We must not incorrectly regard those who are bold in carrying out reform, bringing forth new ideas, and putting forward different views as those who strive for fame and gain and who are proud and complacent.
2. It is essential to pay attention to distinguishing between the secondary and principal aspects and not to demand perfection. We must attach importance to the actual behavior but not onesidedly emphasize the class origin, social relationship, and individual history.
3. We must welcome others to surpass ourselves and must not be jealous of talented and able persons.
4. It is imperative to adhere to the party spirit and to oppose factionalism. We must by no means draw lines with factions. Regarding those comrades who made general mistakes during the Cultural Revolution, as long as they understand and correct their mistakes, have been doing very well since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and are eligible for party membership, they can be admitted to the party. We must not refuse them attendance to the party. Regarding those party members and cadres who have long refused to implement the party's policies toward intellectuals, have deliberately made things difficult, and have created difficulties for outstanding intellectuals in joining the party, we must not only criticize and educate them, but also take appropriate organizational measures. As for those who violate party discipline, we must take disciplinary party action against them.

CSO: 4005/702

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### HUNAN GOVERNOR STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF REFORMS

HK210151 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Governor Liu Zheng said in his government work report at the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress: The current situation in Hunan can be summed up in four phrases: The situation is excellent; the situation is pressing; the tasks are arduous; the prospects are bright. In 1983, all fronts in the province scored new achievements in all sectors in the course of creating a new situation. Total industrial and agricultural output value was 37,931 million yuan, a rise of 6.7 percent over 1982, thus fulfilling the plan.

He said: Reform has become an irresistible social tide and the motive force stimulating social progress. On the other hand, since reform is a profound revolution, it cannot be all plain sailing, and is bound to encounter all kinds of twists and turns and obstacles. Where do the obstacles come from? Mainly from the fact that leftist ideological influence has not been thoroughly eliminated, and many visible and invisible ropes are still stubbornly binding people. Big knots have formed, with the upper levels tying up the lower, both sides tying up each other, and even people tying up themselves. In order to forge ahead, it is essential to carry out reforms and resolutely destroy those conventions and regulations that hamper the development of productive force, so that the production relations will suit the development of productive force [words omitted] The superstructure will better serve the economic basis.

To succeed in this, we must further eliminate leftist influence. We must first unite the ideological ropes. Guided by the general intentions of the central authorities, we must persistently proceed from reality and follow a Chinese-style socialist road.

In his report, Governor Liu Zheng laid emphasis on the provincial government's decision to do a really good job in reforming the defects of the two big pots, and on relaxing restrictions on and enlivening the small state-owned enterprises, vigorously developing collective enterprises, handing down jurisdiction powers in economic management, personnel and labor management, and other reforms, totalling 10 in all.

Governor Liu Zheng stressed: All levels and all departments must consistently grasp economic work as the central task, focus on reform, strengthen leadership, boost confidence, work hard to implement policies and measures, and strive for new progress in the province's national economy and all other work.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PROVINCIAL FORUM ON YOUNG CADRE WORK CLOSES

HK211213 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The provincial forum on selection of young cadres, which closed in Jingmen today, called for gearing the building of the third echelon to the needs of the current reform and seeking and selecting a great number of qualified personnel to carry on the reform. This forum, convened by the Organizational Department of the provincial CPC committee, concentrated its attention on how to select reformers who accord with the requirement of the four transformations for cadres, have both ability and political integrity, and are brave in breaking new paths. It also focused on how to draw them into the third echelon.

The forum holds that it is necessary to uphold the spirit of reform and courageously throw away all old conventions that do not accord with the reform when selecting and promoting reformers. At present it is necessary to attach importance to the following aspects.

It is necessary to further eliminate leftist influence and take a correct attitude toward reformers.

With regard to the average age of cadres, in light of both the short-term and long-term targets of the building of leading bodies, it is necessary to place our focus on outstanding young cadres around the age of 35 or 40 when selecting cadres.

It is necessary to strictly adhere to the political requirement for cadres. People of the three categories must be absolutely excluded from the third echelon.

With regard to the educational background of cadres, it is necessary to adhere to the requirement concerned in our attempt to forum our leading bodies with better educated cadres.

(Ye Chengwu), deputy director of the Organizational Department of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech at the provincial forum on the selection of young cadres.

CSO: 4005/702

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

CPPCC MEMBERS DISCUSS LIU ZHENG REPORT

HK230237 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Members attending the second session of the provincial CPPCC held discussions on 21 June on Governor Liu Zheng's government work report, unanimously holding: This report is rich in content, emphasizes the focal points, and accords with Hunan realities.

(Liu Dejing), chairman of the Shaoyang City Committee of the KMT Revolutionary Committee, said: The report's passage on streamlining the administration and handing down powers to the lower levels has grasped the key to developing the economy. So long as we fully implement the 10 reforms proposed, there will be great prospects for Hunan.

Many members put forward heartfelt views on the question of how to vigorously develop Hunan's economy. (Zeng Qianheng), deputy professor of the No 1 normal school, said: Vice Premier Wan Li recently stated that man is the greatest form of energy and the education front is the greatest energy base. The fundamental problem in Hunan is failure to attach importance to education and to training talented people. We must take a higher and longer view in order to vigorously develop Hunan's economy. We must start by exploiting brain-power and attach importance to training talented people.

(Zeng Xianhou), a special-grade teacher of Changsha City No 1 secondary school, said: It is first necessary to have a guarantee in organizational line in order to reform the economic setup and vigorously develop the province's economy. Unless we thoroughly eliminate leftist influence and boldly promote reformers to undertake leadership work, vigorously developing Hunan's economy can only be engaging in armchair strategy.

CSO: 40055702

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### GUANGDONG LEADER ON RECTIFICATION QUESTIONS

HK250303 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] The second batch of liaison groups dispatched by the provincial CPC Committee's party rectification guidance group, totalling 95 members, are about to set out for the second batch of provincial organs involved in the first stage of party rectification. They first engaged in study for 7 days. Lin Ruo, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and head of its party rectification guidance group, spoke at the conclusion of the study course yesterday, outlining arrangements for work in the second batch of provincial units carrying out party rectification. The meeting was attended by members of the guidance group and leading cadres of the 129 provincial units in the second batch for party rectification. This batch is about to switch to the stage of comparison and examination.

Comrade Lin Ruo put forward five demands for making a success of party rectification in this batch:

1. Get a good grasp of collective comparison and examination in the leadership groups of these units. The process of preparing for and organizing comparison and examination should be regarded as a process of summing up work and unifying understanding, and of unfolding criticism and self-criticism. It is necessary to sum up work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, to enable us to be more spontaneous in maintaining ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee, and to create a new situation in work in the units.
2. It is necessary to get a firm grasp on solving the outstanding problems in bad party style in the units.
3. Seriously carry out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. At present the various units should center this work on problems in reforming the setup and opening up to the world. Streamlining administration and handing down powers to the lower levels is the central content of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. It is necessary to carry out a whole series of reforms in this respect. There should be no delay in introducing reforms that can be carried out right away.



4. Attach importance to solving the problem of totally negating the great cultural revolution.

5. Seriously get a good grasp of weeding out [qing li] people of three categories.

CSO: 4005/702

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

WEI CHUNSHU ON OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS

HK230557 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] At the regional conference on overseas Chinese affairs which opened today, Regional Government Chairman Wei Chunshu said: We must further eliminate leftist ideological influence, speed up the implementation of policies on overseas Chinese affairs in the region, bring into full play the superior features of overseas Chinese, further relax the policies, and actively import overseas Chinese investment and talent to promote the region's economic construction and speed up the construction of the Beihai economic development zone.

Comrade Wei Chunshu said: Guangxi is one of the three main home provinces of overseas Chinese. There are over 1 million people from Guangxi living overseas, and there are 50,000 in Hong Kong and Macao. The region has over 800,000 returned overseas Chinese and dependents of Chinese living abroad. The region's overseas Chinese affairs work has an extremely important position and role.

Comrade Wei Chunshu stressed: The whole party in Guangxi must attach importance to overseas Chinese work. We must grasp four focal points in the work: implementing the policies on overseas Chinese affairs, importing overseas Chinese investment, and talent, and promoting the reunification of the motherland. We must attract overseas Chinese to take part in the region's economic construction. At present we should further relax the policies and provide greater convenience for the importation of overseas Chinese investment and talent. The region should in future consider giving still more preferential treatment to overseas Chinese investment, apart from that which comes under the state's preferential treatment policy. He should give priority to projects with advanced technology which are economically rational and are needed for the region's economic development. We must break down the old conventions of excessive red tape and bureaucracy in importation work, and simplify the procedures. Just one department should take charge of the whole business involved in a project. We must apply the spirit of reform to guide the importation of investment and talent.

Speaking on implementing the policies on overseas Chinese affairs, Comrade Wei Chunshu said: We must continue to eliminate leftist influences and obstacles and speed up the implementation of the policies in order to be able to

fully mobilize the enthusiasm for socialist construction of the returned overseas Chinese and the dependents of Chinese living abroad. These people, especially the intellectuals among them, must be treated as political equals and must not be discriminated against. We must attach importance to recruiting party members among them and to caring for them in work assignment. Irrational assignments must be readjusted. Pay and conditions can be fixed a bit higher for specialists with outstanding ability. We must give such intellectuals greater respect and care.

Zhang Shengzhen, member of the Standing Committee of the regional CPC Committee and vice chairman of the regional government; Zhong Feng, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee; Liao Lianyuan and (Huang Zhufeng), vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC; and (Lin Shuilong), deputy secretary general of the State Council Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, attended the meeting today. Qin Yingji, member of the Standing Committee of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional CPPCC, also spoke. (He Yi), director of the regional overseas Chinese affairs office, conveyed the instructions of Comrade Hu Yaobang on overseas Chinese affairs work.

CSO: 4005/702

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA YI RADIO LAMBLASTS U.S. 'GLOBAL STRATEGY'

OW171345 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] It was absolutely correct that the leaders of our country criticized certain acts of the United States during the talks with Reagan. PLA commanders and fighters have always approved and supported such a correct principled stand. However, our criticism of U.S. imperialism should be consistent. We must criticize not only the U.S. imperialists' piratic acts but also their global strategy, which endangers people everywhere in the world. Further, we must also resolutely expose the peace litany trumpeted by Reagan and his group. For instance, during his visit to our country, Reagan shamelessly said that the United States posed a threat neither to China nor any other country, that there was no U.S. troops near the Chinese border, and so on. Those are out-and-out lies. As a matter of fact, the U.S. imperialists have continuously launched aggression against other countries and have stationed troops along the borders of many countries, posing a direct threat to their security. The United States has set up an extensive network of military bases in its country. A great many troops, with marines and paratroopers as the main force, are stationed at each base. The U.S. imperialist air and naval forces are capable of swiftly deploying those troops to the border or even the territory of a country at any time.

Lightning warfare or preemptive attack is the current strategy of the U.S. imperialists. Their piratic raid on Grenada, a small country, is a good example. Early one morning a swarm of airplanes and vessels suddenly appeared in the air over and the water surrounding Grenada. Under the covering fire of naval vessels, U.S. imperialist paratroopers and marines swiftly invaded the island country. Setting fires, killing people and looting their property everywhere they went, the U.S. imperialist pirates destroyed the Grenadian people's revolutionary struggle with blood, occupied the island and set up a puppet regime. Such is the model example of the preemptive attack launched by the American rapid deployment strategy.

Next, let us take a look at the essence of Reagan's peace litany as reflected in the Asian-Pacific region. American military bases are everywhere in East Asia and the Pacific. One-third of the American marines and airborne forces are stationed on military bases in neighboring South Korea, Japan, Okinawa, the Philippines, Guam and Hawaii. Obviously the large number of American forces overseas has posed a serious threat to countries around the bases. The peace litany trumpeted by Reagan and his group is merely a smokescreen for the U.S. imperialists' global aggressive scheme.

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA YI: SINO-U.S. MILITARY COOPERATION 'UNREALISTIC'

OW221433 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin 1215 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Of late, particularly after Reagan's visit to China, people who are keen on making friends with the United States have begun to trumpet their views on Sino-U.S. military cooperation. They call for purchasing the patents for new U.S. weapons and mass-producing these weapons in China's armament factories. They are to convince people that military cooperation with the United States can considerably help our army solve the problem of armament modernization.

It is said that during his visit to the United States, Comrade Zhang Aiping will discuss this question with the Americans. Therefore, it should be sternly pointed out here that despite its certain attractions, the plan is unrealistic if we consider present conditions.

First, it should be affirmed that the United States will never sell us the patents for the most advanced weapons we need. Armament dealers consider it more lucrative to sell existing weapons, technologies, armaments, accessories, and parts. But U.S. imperialists [words indistinct] let China produce new weapons and military armament on its own. Even if they do sell us the patents, we can definitely say that these patents are not the newest ones. The weapons under these patents will become rather backward when we begin to mass-produce them. Moreover, the Americans will attach strings when selling weapons to us. This has been their traditional practice.

As matters stand now, the U.S. imperialist chieftain will definitely demand that Chinese leaders strengthen the so-called strategic cooperation with the United States and participate in the so-called anti-Soviet alliance. Furthermore, while selling us military technology and armament, the U.S. authorities will certainly force us to yield on the Taiwan issue. For instance, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger recently declared that the United States is obliged under the Taiwan Relations Act to guarantee the freedom and independence of the people of Taiwan, and that when it sells weapons and military technology to China, it must get China to guarantee that these weapons and technologies will not endanger Taiwan's defense. Comrade Zhang Aiping was right in saying that substandard U.S. weapons and armament are not helpful to China's defense modernization. This might lead to our subordination to the U.S. imperialists politically and militarily.

Obviously it is extremely unrealistic and dangerous for some leaders of the central authorities to rely solely on the United States to modernize the Chinese Army. A comrade has sternly pointed out that it is extremely erroneous to hope for defense modernization through Sino-U.S. military cooperation. Even if there is a need to import military technology, we should consider the overall advantages and disadvantages. If we can get the same kind of weapons and armament from other countries with less money, we should not solely rely on the United States. We cannot afford to make a mistake while seeking a solution to this important question.

CSO: 4005/703

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

DENG ALLEGEDLY USING VIETNAM WAR TO ELIMINATE OPPONENTS

OW251015 (Clandestine) Voice of the PLA in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 24 May 84

[Excerpts] Recently, artillery fire has frequently been exchanged along the Sino-Vietnamese border. To show China's support of Democratic Kampuchea, the CPC Central Committee has sent commando units to the Vietnamese border in a calculated move to put pressure on Vietnam. These units neither have air cover nor logistic support.

In contrast, the Vietnamese troops have mountain fortifications providing them shelter. As a result, the commando units have been hit left and right by enemy fire even before they can clearly make out the enemy's positions.

In view of this bitter experience, many commanders and fighters, by mutual agreement, have been stabbing each other in the buttocks with bayonets to pretend that they have been injured by the enemy and to use it as an excuse to leave the battlefield.

In light of this, word has spread along PLA units in South China that Deng Xiaoping has been playing the game of "committing murder with a borrowed knife" for the second time in order to eliminate commanders and fighters not belonging to his own faction. This is the second time he is playing this game.

In February 1979, Comrade Deng Xiaoping visited the United States. To curry favor with the U.S. President, he puffed himself up and promised Carter that he would avenge the United States. In less than 10 days after his return to China, he launched the war to punish Vietnam. It was only after the war, which ended with countless casualties and almost humiliating defeat, that we realized that what Comrade Deng Xiaoping had been doing was playing the game of "committing murder with a borrowed knife."

This was because the 41st and 47th armies, which he sent to the battlefield, were Lin Biao's former units. Deng Xiaoping had long wished to eliminate these units. This was why he sent them to fight the war of punishing Vietnam without providing them with air cover or logistic support. His purpose was to have them caught in a deathtrap.

At that time, Xu Shiyu, then commander of the Guangzhou Military Region who was in charge of directing the war, quarreled with Comrade Deng Xiaoping over

the telephone, accusing him of being cruel and evil. As a result, Comrade Deng Xiaoping relieved him as commander of the Guangzhou Military Region and left him in the cold immediately after the war.

Today, Comrade Deng Xiaoping is forcing the Fuzhou PLA Units to send troops to the Sino-Vietnamese border in a deliberate effort to eliminate commanders and fighters not belonging to his own faction. Repeating his past cruel and evil practice, he refused to provide them with support. Is this not another game of "committing murder with a borrowed knife"?

CSO: 4005/703



BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA YI: PRC-SRV PROBLEMS CANNOT BE SETTLED BY FORCE

OW171339 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] An old Chinese saying puts it well: Even the wise are not always free from error. It means that even those who are exceptionally brilliant cannot avoid making mistakes and that even the smartest person cannot always be right, especially if he is subjective.

Several leaders of the central authorities, however, have acted subjectively and refused to listen to some other comrades' correct opinions of settling certain issues, particularly the issue concerning Sino-Vietnamese relations. These days, Sino-Vietnamese relations have worsened to such an extent that the people of the two countries are killing one another.

It is true that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee the central leading authorities have had some success in dealing with certain domestic issues by taking effective measures. However, in foreign affairs, particularly in handling Sino-U.S. and Sino-Vietnamese relations, they have made one mistake after another, causing great harm to the state and the people.

It should be particularly pointed out that it is extremely unwise for certain leaders of the central authorities to think that force is the only means to settle Sino-Vietnamese problems. Our troops' invasion of Vietnam in February 1979 not only failed to satisfy the subjective desires of certain big shots, it caused us tremendous and absolutely meaningless economic, political and military losses, and brought grief to tens of thousands of homes. Last April, our troops were again ordered to destroy military and economic installations in Vietnam's border areas and capture the Vietnamese highlands and forward positions. As we can now see, the losses incurred by such military actions outweigh the gains. Militarily, it is an internecine and meaningless war of attrition. Economically, such border war consumes huge quantities of weapons, ammunition and military supplies and disrupts the border inhabitants' normal production.

The political loss is incalculable. First of all, because our large-scale 1979 invasion of Vietnam has launched after Comrade Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States, and our attack on the Vietnamese highlands this year was launched at the time of Reagan's visit to China, many people have begun to think that we have been coordinating with the U.S. imperialists

diplomatically. They even think that our foreign affairs have been influenced by the United States.

More serious is that our neighbors and all Southeast Asian countries are beginning to be wary of us. The leaders of some countries have openly stated that Chinese leaders regard war as a trifling matter and regard force as the principal means to settle disputes with its neighbors. As China's neighbors, they think it is a great threat.

As the saying goes: Once bitten, twice shy. Now that force has proven incapable of settling Sino-Vietnamese problems, it makes sense to try means other than force.

CSO: 4005/703

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

OCTOBER STORM REPORTS ON ANTI-DENG REVOLT ON HAINAN

OW161045 (Clandestine) Radio October Storm in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT  
11 May 84

[Excerpts] Comrades and comrades-in-arms:

Recently we received some information from Hainan Island. According to the information, a large number of party members, cadres and people in the Baoting, Lingshui and Xinglong rubber plantations under the production and construction corps of the Guangzhou Military Region waged a heroic revolutionary struggle against Deng Xiaoping and his gang. They killed a number of Deng Xiaoping agents in the region, set fire to a mountain and seized a large quantity of grain and weapons. With the support of people working on overseas Chinese-run farms, they won victory in the struggle and safely returned to their bases.

The anti-Deng forces on Hainan Island are constantly growing in strength. It is clear that the party rectification whipped up by Deng Xiaoping and his gang in order to get rid of dissidents, the so-called movement to eliminate spiritual pollution launched throughout the country to suppress freedom and democracy, and the campaign to reform the economic system completely violate Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Deng Xiaoping has not only seriously undermined our party's unit and deviated from our correct revolutionary objectives; he has created a host of favorable conditions for disrupting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism in all fields.

It is therefore an inevitable trend of the revolution that party members, cadres and people on Hainan Island, not reconciled to sitting idly by and awaiting death, should have consciously organized armed struggle against Deng Xiaoping and his gang. We not only salute the revolutionary comrades in Hainan region, we want to express our all-out support for the concrete revolutionary actions taken by the people on Hainan Island to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Comrades and comrades-in-arms, facts fully show that the revolutionary actions taken by the people on Hainan Island to oppose Deng Xiaoping and his gang sound the death knell for Deng Xiaoping and his gang.

CSO: 4005/703

SIGNIFICANCE OF REAGAN'S VISIT TO CHINA ANALYZED

Taipei PA-SHIH NIEN-TAI [THE EIGHTIES] in Chinese No 35, 1 May 84 pp 32-35

[Article by Sun Ziyuan [1327 1311 3220]: "Lifting the Smokescreen of Reagan's Visit to China"]

[Text] We Have the Right and Obligation To Know the Truth

President Reagan's trip to Communist China was watched intently by the whole world. But not everybody looked at it from the same perspective. The United States probably believed that the visit was in line with its interests. Communist China, perhaps feeling rather pleased with itself, saw a ray of hope for its "four modernizations." The Soviet Union was presumably quite annoyed at this intimacy between the Chinese and the Americans. The rulers of Taiwan were said to be "watching the development closely." What did they actually see? We don't know. But what about the 18 million people who live in Taiwan? What did they see? What did they think? These questions do not lend themselves to imagination as readily as the idea of Reagan sleeping in the bed of the Ming emperors at the Great Wall Hotel.

The opinions of the people of Taiwan are of no international concern, but they have the right and the obligation to know and to judge for themselves the answers to the following question:

1. What would be the impact of Reagan's trip on Taiwan's future?
2. As the relationship between China and the United States slowly develops, what are Taiwan's chances for survival?
3. What, in the final analysis, is the relationship between democratization and survival?

Ideology Yields to Practical Interests

During the 12 years since Nixon's visit to China, Sino-American relations have in general made considerable progress, despite occasional ups and downs. Basically, the three communiques--the Shanghai communique, the communique setting up formal relations, and the August 17 communique--have

transformed a pair of adversaries into two non-allied friendly nations. The New York Times hit the nail on the head when it editorialized on April 25:

"...a long and ugly debate is virtually ended. In America as in China, ideology has yielded to practical mutual interests."

The editorial added that some years ago Reagan had warned that the normalization of Sino-American relations could prove disastrous not only for Taiwan but also for the United States. After he became president, however, Reagan had broadened the path opened by his three predecessors. Like them, he undoubtedly saw the strategic value of treating China as an anti-Soviet ally.

Caspar Weinberger, the U.S. Defense Secretary, has put it very concisely: "One of President Reagan's aims in strengthening ties with Communist China is to increase the positive tendencies in its foreign policy." This is part of the global strategy against Russia.

In a comment directed at the increasing Russian military might in Southeast Asia, Weinberger said: "The prosperity and security of the nations in Southeast Asia are being threatened by a hostile neighbor, Vietnam." He added that "A strong, stable and independent China, dedicated to peace, is a positive force for peace and stability."

In Weinberger's opinion, "China's recent foreign policy has shown an earnest desire to improve its relations with its Asian neighbors." In short, there are adequate reasons why America must join hands with China to contain Russia.

In a column for NEWSWEEK magazine recently, Nixon wrote: "The Soviets have gained superiority over the United States in land-based missiles. They have dramatically increased their forces on the Chinese border, expanded their naval strength in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and targeted more than a hundred medium-range and strategic nuclear missiles on China . . . . America should help develop China's economy as a means of containing Soviet aggression." He also said: "A strong China will be a problem for the Soviet Union long before it will be a problem for us. A weak China invites aggression."

#### To Oppose Communism Means To Oppose Russia

Reagan might be conservative and anti-communist, but realities being what they are, he had no choice but to hit the high road to China, a road paved by Nixon, thereby repeating the act of his Democratic predecessor, Jimmy Carter. Taiwan might regard him as a turncoat, but from America's perspective, anti-communism is really anti-Sovietism. Thus, anything that can block the Soviets is considered consistent with American interests.

China continues to view the United States and Russia as hegemonistic powers scrambling to dominate the world and threatening world peace. It has also lashed out at American policies in Central America and the Middle East. However, a basis for co-operation does exist between China and the United States because they think alike on such issues as the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia, and Russia's deployment of SS-20 missiles in the Far East.

Even more important, China's leadership today is going all out to achieve the "four modernizations." Should this effort fail, not only will the regime falter, but anti-hegemonism and unification would remain just empty talk.

Communist China's Ambassador to the United States, Hu Ting-yi [5170 1353 0001], was recently invited to address a seminar, "China in Transition," organized by the American Political and Social Science Association. In his speech, he pointed out that China's three most important goals in the 1980's and 1990's are to oppose hegemonism, achieve the "four modernizations," and unify China, and he emphasized that modernization is the prime concern at the moment.

#### Communist China's Eagerness To Open Its Door Further

Since modernization is Communist China's top priority, it is crucial that the country strengthen its ties with the West, particularly America and Japan. This is because of its dependence on Western capital and technology, in spite of a wealth of natural and human resources.

As important as Western capital and technology is a peaceful international environment in which China can concentrate on modernization. In this aspect, too, Communist China and the United States share a global strategic interest. The upshot of all these considerations is that Communist China is only too eager to throw its door wide open to the China-bound President, despite repeated official statements that it would not join Washington in an anti-Soviet alliance, contrary to what some American officials hope, and would not play equidistant diplomacy between America and Russia.

#### Taiwan Is the Main Barrier

As Sino-American relations develop, the most noteworthy thing is that the Chinese leaders have repeatedly stressed the Taiwan question as the main barrier to further progress. Before his latest round of negotiations with Reagan, Chao Tzu-yang [4793 7122 6099] repeated: "Taiwan remains the main barrier to the development of a steady, sustained relationship between the two countries." He added that the United States on several occasions has expressed a need to strictly abide by the principles of the three communiques and said he hoped to see more practical actions from Washington.

A UPI news despatch from Peking on April 22 reported: "Taiwan is a major topic in Reagan's talks with the Chinese. China has demanded that the United States take more practical steps to guarantee that it would reduce arms sales to Taiwan, as stipulated in the August 17 communique."

A signed article in a recent issue of the Peking semimonthly, WORLD KNOWLEDGE, declared loud and clear that the development of Sino-American relations could not skirt the Taiwan question.

This article added: "Since ambassadorial talks between China and the United States began in 1955, Taiwan has been an inseparable part of all the bilateral tuggings and haulings. It remains a central issue in the three communiques, which establish the legal foundation for Sino-American relations." It criticized some Americans for their attempt to sidestep the Taiwan issue and denounced the Taiwan Relations Act as a disguised attempt to create "two Chinas," which would be incompatible with the spirit of the three joint communiques.

#### Public Justification and International Posturing

Communist China reiterated its position on the Taiwan question through different channels both before and during Reagan's trip. However, since Sino-American relations improved in May 1983, and particularly since Chao Tzu-yang's visit to the United States last January, it has downplayed the Taiwan problem, faced as it is with the overriding need to secure strategic support and assistance with its modernization. At least in the near future, Communist China is not expected to actively make Taiwan a stumbling block to the development of Sino-American relations.

Communist China's off-stage clamor over Taiwan while negotiating with Reagan was no more than an act of justification to its people. It was also an international gesture to show that China firmly stands by its principle regarding the Taiwan question and that the question is an internal matter concerning China's sovereignty. Face to face with Reagan, however, the Chinese probably turned a blind eye to the matter. In fact, the recent talks most likely "skirted the Taiwan question" and concentrated on international affairs, technological and cultural exchanges, trade and investment, nuclear power and double tariffs. As for arms sales provided for in the Taiwan Relations Act, China has long considered this a question "inherited from history" which, both sides agree, should be "settled on a step-by-step basis." Therefore, it is unlikely that China would demand a "timetable" at this crucial juncture when things are warming up between the two countries.

#### A Tacit Understanding

Long aware of China's weakness--its dependence on America--Reagan no doubt casually brushed aside Chao Tzu-yang's statement to the press urging America to take more practical actions, reckoning that the Chinese Premier and others would not want the talks to be stalled over this issue.

Without knowing for sure whether Reagan sent a six-guarantee secret message to Mr. Chiang Ching-kus [5592 0948 0193] through Li Chieh-ming [2621 3381 2494], we need only listen to what he told the press before his trip to guess that Communist China and America had already reached a tacit understanding on the Taiwan question during Chao Tzu-yang's visit in January. Reagan would not have made that long voyage to China in an election year only to be rebuffed.

Reagan told reporters in China, "I am aware of our differences over the Taiwan issue, but this topic has come up for discussion before. It was on the agenda during Premier Chao's visit here." Reagan added, "I believe the Chinese leaders clearly understand our position, that is, we have a long historical friendship with the Chinese people in Taiwan and are not about to abandon them even while we are improving our ties with our new friends. I have made all this very clear."

"The Taiwan issue must be solved by the Chinese people themselves. We will not interfere in any way and we are not going to apply pressure on any side. The only thing is that peaceful means must be used in settling any difference. We expect the Taiwan question to be solved peacefully."

#### Taiwan Faces Future Pressure

The above analysis suggests that Sino-American relations are generally headed for progress. Despite several lapses, Chinese diplomacy has indeed shown its more "mature" and "rational" aspects to the West. Irrespective of whether this "maturity" and "rationality" are genuine, the Reagan administration seems very optimistic. As a result, while Reagan's trip should not have any obvious impact on Taiwan in the near future, we can expect pressures on it to build up in the long run, if Reagan is not re-elected, or after his second term expires.

Although the situation has its gloomy side, America is not the only international factor affecting Taiwan. If Sino-American relations are elevated to an alliance, then Taiwan's situation will of course change drastically. At the moment, however, Communist China is not so stupid as to invite an open confrontation with Russia. Nor does the United States want to get too tough with Moscow. Moderate containment (of Russia), improving China's military power marginally by helping its economy, and using trade and other exchange to encourage China to maintain a sustained, steady openness to and dependence on the West--such perhaps is the grand design of the United States.

#### Nuclear Energy Is More Important Than Unification

Communist China has declared all along that it is committed to peaceful unification. But declarations are only so many words. Ultimately, how unification comes about is an internal matter concerning China's sovereignty, not something that the world can impose on it. In other words, force might



be resorted to, if necessary, and other nations would have no right to intervene. The reason that Communist China has insisted on a peaceful solution is to prepare for the day when such a solution becomes impossible. At present, China wants nothing more than a peaceful international environment and Western assistance. The energy problem, in fact, is more important and urgent than unification, which explains why Communist China is desperately building nuclear power plants. Without developing its energy resources, there is no telling when it can quadruple the nation's industrial and agricultural output value, and if modernization fails, the regime itself will be in deep trouble.

#### Taiwan's Politics Must Be Further Democratized

Taiwan's chances for survival and development hinge on these complex and interwoven variables. The key question is: How can Taiwan's 18 million people effectively seize the opportune moment in the competition on both sides of the Strait to create the right values for its acceptance by the international community and to bring about conditions that would favor its further development?

Communist China's problem today is to open up its economy while Taiwan's is to open up its politics even further. Over the past 30 years, a direct relationship between economic development and democracy has been established in Taiwan. Only more thorough democratization can ensure continued economic development into the future.

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